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## The Theme of Love and Happiness in Shakespeare's Sonnets

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### ANNOTATION

This article deals with the theme of happiness and love in the sonnets of the great world-famous playwright W. Shakespeare. Shakespeare's sonnets are also briefly described.

**KEYWORDS:** playwright, sonnet, world literature, plot, play, short story, actor, legacy, renaissance.

### I. Introduction

Love has no obstacles on the way it does not fade and does not disappear in an instant:

“Love knows no loss and decay.

Love is a beacon raised above the storm,

Not fading in darkness and fog.

Such a formulation of love is given by the great playwright of world literature, the English poet William Shakespeare. He created world-famous sonnets, dramatic works: "Romeo and Juliet"(1594), Hamlet (1601), Othello (1604), King Lear (1606), chronicles, comedies. In total, Shakespeare wrote 37 plays, 154 sonnets. Shakespeare did not invent the plots of his plays, he borrowed them from old historical chronicles, from the plays of his predecessors, from Italian short stories.

The biographical data of the “actor from Stanford” is not rich: he lived in his hometown until the age of 21, then left his family and went in search of happiness to London, was an actor, playwright, poet, got rich, became a co-owner of the Globe Theater, returned to hometown and died the day of his birth - April 23.

Shakespeare's poetic heritage is multifaceted, but his sonnets form the basis. Shakespeare's sonnets are among the finest examples of lyrical renaissance poetry

Sonnet from Italian means sonetto, from Provence. sonnet - a song. A sonnet is a 14-line poem consisting of two quatrains (quatrains) and two three-line verses (tercetes). A sonnet is a type (genre) of lyrics, its main feature is the volume of the text: a sonnet always consists of fourteen lines.

### II. The Main Part.

Sonnets continue to be a mystery to this day, despite countless studies. In world literature, the following types of sonnets are distinguished:

1. French sonnet.
2. English sonnet.
3. Italian sonnet.
4. Overturned sonnet.
5. Tailed sonnet.
6. Sonnet with a coda.
7. Half sonnet.
8. Headless sonnet.

Contemporaries called Shakespeare's sonnets "sweet as sugar." However, their expectations were not met.

The sonnets apparently did not appeal to the general public, because the next edition of them did not appear until 1640. And then they are forgotten and ignored to such an extent that the publisher of the classic collected works of Shakespeare (1773), Stevens, did not want to reprint them. Many believed that Shakespeare's sonnets were affected by pedantic and simply boring nonsense, and they really simply stopped reading or were read to such an extent inattentively that some publishers of Shakespeare's works claimed that Shakespeare's beloved was sung in the sonnets, and one even assured that the Queen.

Shakespeare wrote 154 sonnets, of which 126 sonnets are dedicated to the Young Friend, and the rest to the Swarthy Lady. The entire cycle of sonnets is divided into separate thematic groups:

- Sonnets dedicated to a friend: 1-126. Chanting a friend: 1-26. Trials of Friendship: 27-99. Bitterness of separation: 27-32. First disappointment in a friend: 33-42. Anguish and apprehension: 43-55. ...
- Sonnets dedicated to the swarthy beloved: 127-152.
- Conclusion - the joy and beauty of love: 153-154.

What is the basis of Shakespeare's sonnets?

The semantics of the sonnet is based on the idea of the immortality of the soul, soul and body, the frailty and perishability of the body in terms of the soteriological views of the era.

After reading Shakespeare's sonnets, we came to the conclusion that the theme of love and happiness is very important in them. The idea of love and happiness runs through the entire poetic cycle.

The morality of love - and love has always symbolized life itself - comes into the world and establishes new values, even at such a high price, gives hope for a better one. Against all odds, life conquers death, and love conquers hate. Here is how Shakespeare portrayed the concept of "happiness" and "love" in his sonnets:

"Love is omnipotent: there is no grief on Earth higher than its punishment, no happiness

higher than the pleasure of serving her".

"True love cannot speak, because true love  
Feelings are expressed more in deeds than in words.

"The stronger the passion, the sadder its end."

And how did Shakespeare understand and depict the word "happiness" in his sonnets?

Who is born under a happy star  
Proud of fame, title and power.  
And I was more modestly rewarded by fate,  
And for me, love is the source of happiness!

In Shakespeare's diary we find the following lines about happiness:

1. Life itself is happiness. And if a lot of bonuses are attached to this, such as: health, freedom, five senses, intelligence, talents, loving people, etc., then this is generally an excellent palette of colors for Happiness.
2. After all, happiness is also the ability to think positively, and a sea of various skills, habits, and skills. And Happiness is the ability to create as many joyful moments as possible for yourself and for others.
3. Happiness is first of all work! They say: "Lucky for those who are lucky!" And I completely agree with this thesis. By the way, it echoes the second point of Shakespeare's thesis about the three rules of success.

The main idea of the sonnets is expressed in the manifestation of the feelings of the lyrical hero, his love, the problems of being and interest in his own personality. The image of the whole world is recreated, where trust and cruelty are fighting at the same time. Shakespeare's sonnets reveal such human values as friendship, love, which are opposed to the injustice of the world, hypocrisy and problems that prevail in the life of society.

Feelings are controlled by the heart, which is hard to convince. The lyrical hero sees a thousand flaws and at the same time he is blind, does not see and is not aware of the obvious. The surrounding reality is not given to understand the depth of the soul. And the hero is not able to free himself from this feeling of love, which, first of all, is detrimental to himself. He is ready to be a slave to his senses. Convincing your heart is one of the most difficult tasks in life. Even if you combine all five external senses together, they cannot replace the heart, which prevails over the mind, moves a person, gives him the strength to go forward and turns a blind eye to the mistakes of a loved one:

And yet, external feelings are not given -  
In my misfortune I am glad alone,  
That you are my sin and you are my eternal hell!

The presented sonnets are different in their orientation, in their content, but they are united by one circumstance - a feeling of love. They especially clearly express the perception of life by the lyrical hero and the feelings that he experiences. It is love, glorified as a gift, that drives the hero and presents not only positive and happy moments. In the sonnets, overflowing with feelings and experiences of lovers, pain, melancholy and sadness found their place. All this suggests that we have before us the confession of the lyrical hero of Shakespeare's sonnets.

Ideas of humanism, sincerity, true friendship and love- these are truly eternal values that will always attract the reader. We observe this literary process in the works of Shakespeare.

### III. Conclusion

All sonnets create a cycle where the features of the character and feelings of the lyrical hero are collected. It is important to note that Shakespeare's sonnets are closely related to his dramaturgy. The main idea of the sonnets is expressed in the manifestation of the feelings of the lyrical hero, his love, the problems of being and interest in his own personality. The image of the whole world is recreated, where trust and cruelty are fighting at the same time. Shakespeare's sonnets reveal such human values as friendship, love, which are opposed to the injustice of the world, hypocrisy and problems that prevail in the life of society.

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